

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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COLGATE SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

## MILES' MASTERSPECE.

The Sioux are Now Separated by Regular Troops.

A Strong Force at Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies.

Miles Spoke a Word to the Sioux, Repeating Instructions.

Feeling of Security has Returned to the Dakota Setters.

### The Indians Surrounded.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D., November 19.—When the Indians on this and the Pine Ridge agency wake up to-morrow morning they will find themselves surrounded by the strongest body of United States troops which has been mustered in the west since the defeat of Geronimo. It can be predicted that if some unfortunate act on the part of the soldiers does not add to the excitement the Redskins threatened uprising will never occur. It is now plain that General Miles has never really done during the last week, for the troops now arriving from most of the posts in the west, S. D. detachments have been moving in his direction for the last three days, and he who has been so unmercifully and cruelly done that not a word of warning has reached the Indians. The great movement will be known to history as the great masterpiece of strategy in Indian warfare. Not a gun has been fired during the whole trouble. Doubtless the quick response of the army will entirely quiet the Indians, now in such a fever of excitement over the strange "ghosts" it would be impossible for the Indians to mount and start out upon depredations, for nothing will find them complete in the possession of the soldiers; so completely in fact, that not even madness will furnish them an excuse to go upon the war path.

### Excitement Abating.

CHICAGO, November 20.—A special to the Times from Bismarck, N. D., says: A man who has just arrived from Mandan says the Indian excitement has greatly abated. Governor Kellogg has ordered the adjutant general to Bismarck and made preparations to issue arms and ammunition in order to call out the National guard. The desertion of his post of duty by the agent of the United States department of the interior of Pine Ridge agency, coupled with the fact that there is a considerable excitement among certain Indians on a. the agencies, has been the main cause of the excitement and it's about an Indian uprising being imminent. The agent in question was sent to Pine Ridge agency about six months ago with no experience in dealing with Indians. He was entirely unequal to handling the refractory Sioux, who were crazed with religious fever.

### The Indian Excitement.

CODY, Neb., November 20.—Friendly Indians from Rosebud agency have wrought the settlers here up to a high pitch of excitement by reporting that foraging parties of the younger Indians are certain to go out on expeditions on their own account, whether a general uprising occurs or not. The young bucks, they say, express a contempt for the soldiers. The Sioux, they declare, have never been whipped and they are entirely willing to take their chances in a fight. Business in Cody is practically suspended.

VALENTINE, Neb., November 20.—Settlers from the west are coming into town for safety. There are fifty families who have left their homes between Valentine and Cody to come to Valentine Wednesday night.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., November 20.—Word has been received here that Frank Guard, the government Indian scout, has reached Buffalo with information that parties of Sioux Indians are travelling up the Powder river valley toward the Big Horn region. The people at Buffalo are excited over the news, as apprehensions are feared upon the ranches of Big Horn valley and the big cattle herds of the region. The Indians, it is not hard to say, will probably cross the Big Horn valley to the Sioux reservation where there are 1500 Sioux and Arapahoes. These Indians have gone through a Messianic craze, and it is doubtful whether they can be stirred up by their visitors. The troops in the region are three companies of the 10th cavalry as, Fort McKinney, near Buffalo, under Colonel Guy V. Henry, and several companies of cavalry at Fort Washakie on the Sioux reservation. The troops at Fort Russel, are still under marching orders. Their baggage and supplies were sent north by rail this morning. The commanding officer, Colonel Grey, does not know whether his regiment will go to Pine Ridge or north to the scene of this last reported raid.

CHICAGO, November 20.—A special from St. Paul Rock agency, North Dakota, says that the news that troops have been ordered to the reserves on the road to the mountains and spread rapidly among the savages, and the general effect has been bad. Several hundred of the braves have disappeared, with what effect and in what direction cannot at this hour be learned. There is evident flight in some quarters, and it is the general impression on the scene that they are running away from what they regard as an impending calamity. It may be, however, that they are but upon a long

and murder or have galloped across the country to locate the Northern Cheyennes, the most exclusive Indians in the west, to take arms against the whites. The aged warriors and women are frightened over the outlook and protest the wariness of their friends for the savages. Major McLaughlin, the agent, has just returned from Sinking Bull's camp on the Grant river and reports that the dances are still going on, but Sinking Bull's influence has weakened greatly in the last week. Now he has no more than a hundred or so of followers he received Major McLaughlin cordially, but the young braves scoffed at the agent, as though he were not welcome. He has a long talk with Sinking Bull and is satisfied that the old chief's faith in the coming of the Messiah is on the decline and unless something unforeseen occurs there is no probability of trouble this winter or possibly next spring. General Butler's presence here, as of late, has the effect of removing Sinking Bull's followers by nearly one-half, so that now he has not enough men to carry on a campaign if he

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## BYRON AND BYRONES.

THE WORDS—THE POET EXPLAINED—W. E. V. G.

A Pilgrimage to His Grave—A Mass of Affectation and Contradiction—How Regarded Today as Author and Man. A Letter from Junius Henri Browne.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—It is more than twenty years since, being in England, I was anxious to visit the grave of Byron. I was romantically interested in him and his poetry then—the romantic interest belonged, I suppose, to my youth; and I fear that I could not quit the kingdom without making a sentimental pilgrimage to the spot which contained his ashes. I was full of the subject; I talked much of it to various acquaintances, true Britons, that I had made in London. To my surprise, they did not know, though educated and of the upper class, where Byron was buried. I had not then got accustomed to the extraordinary ignorance of the English about topics on which they should be definitely informed.

"His remains have not been removed," inquired, "from the tomb, have they?" They have never heard of him.

"It is a small town," I exclaim, "near Newstead Abbey."

They had never heard of Newstead Abbey either. I was astounded.

"You know who Byron was?" I questioned, with some irritation. They believed that they did.

One of them remembered reading some of his "queer stuff" at college. Another pronounced him an awful funny fellow, expressing the opinion that his burlesques were really good. He referred to Henry J. Byron, author of "Jubilee in the Woods," "Jack the Giant-Killer" and "Dundreary Marriet and Dom For."

The poet, you recollect, illustrated military story as a soldier in a battle and having his name misspelled in the Army Gazette. What you have seen more satirical than the confounding of his great name with that of a writer of extravaganzas for the British stage? He would have enjoyed or have pretended to enjoy that crude start at his see, I suppose.

I went to Lincoln and saw the family vault in the little church of the little town in which Byron was interred forty years before, after the richious and enthusiastic visitation, the Dean of Westminster, had, pomposly refused to admit the body to the abbey. The vault was not much to see, but it awoke many emotions in my breast, and the contrast between the tranquil, decaying village and the passion and the tumult of the poet's life impressed me deeply. I sat at that time great admiration for the man. With experience, after years, and better acquaintance with his life, and with his literary reputation, I lost my admiration, and was born.

When I was born, Byron had been years in the grave, and the reaction against the in the grave, and the reaction against the sentiments of his life and his works had been completed. His literary reputation was under his merit, when, in my early years, I began to read him, "Childe Harold," "Don Juan," "The Corsair," "Manfred," "Cain," "The Two Foscars," "In Memoriam," the echoes formed in me, as the words of my own heart. His thoughts, his feelings, his skepticism, his melancholy, were mine, or at least I found them to be. Having nothing to trouble me, my days passed serenely, smoothly, my future unclouded and promising, imagined myself a writer and bearing a peculiar destiny. I, a, seems very absurd and ridiculous now; but then my condition appeared positive & serious to my own moribund mind. I was extreme y too, in no doubt, but I had not the slightest conception of the fact.

There can be no such a case, blotted soul, as that of a conceited, romantic boy, who, thinking himself clever, delighted in casting up shadows wherever the sunlight falls. I must have been affected with the peculiar ailment named. Wertherism, derived from Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," to which retrospective, over-susceptible, Juvenilia is still subject. I should sit at my desk, and, as far as I could, be given him in consequence. His school was taunted at him.

Byron's good and bad qualities have not been exaggerated in his contemporaries. He was not nearly so handsome as his portraits commonly represent him. They display him; they show him to be a most heroic in appearance. Years before his death he was out of shape and looked older than his age, though he died at 36. I have seen drawings and sketches of him in oil, and, declared, to have been taken in a manner very diverse from what is printed in my memoirs.

Byron's end was noble. He earnestly endeavored to aid the Greeks against their Turkish oppressors, and thereby evinced considerate & intelligent organization. His sacrifice for the struggling nation canceled most of his atrocious faults and consecrated his memory. Seaman, however, published his now famous memoirs, "The War of Wilberforce," the first systematic expression of pessimism, five years before Byron's death, but it attracted no attention until long afterward.

The poet considered as sufficient motive for "Childe Harold," his wish to inform civilization that he was unhappy; and he informed it of the fact in a number of his poems and in his famous "Don Juan." "The War of Wilberforce," the first systematic expression of pessimism, five years before Byron's death, but it attracted no attention until long afterward.

It is hard to comprehend at this day what a giant Byron contrived during his life to throw over his verse, investing his personality with exaggerated and romantic qualities that did not belong to him.

Young women of our school, now young, were the habit of kneeling down every night, and praying for his conversion, for the repose of his soul. Precious little, however, did the author of "Childe Harold" know of his fate.

UNUS ENIUS BROWNE.

unconscious, so contradictory was his whole nature. He complained of his poverty and public cauntry, yet for years he did his utmost to make the world believe him ten times worse than he was—a task altogether superfluous.

His position was saliently curia. His every virtue had its attendant vice; he was generous and niggardly, magnanimous and petty, exact and base, delicate and coarse, true and false, orake and odious in the same hour. Never was he quite sincere. He was always playing a part, acting for effect, trying to mystify everybody. Quizzing was his chief offense. He was a creature of impulse, seldom impelled by principle and absolutely incapable of forgetting himself. On no other mortal, perhaps, has so much sympathy been wasted, as he did not deserve sympathy. He may have valued it in his heart, but he was hardly aware of it, and invariably ridiculed those who expressed it. So instructed he was in the lecture that nature might have been subjugated in him for want of air.

Many of his apologists have declared that he would have been better if he had married Mary Clowes; he conveyed the same impression in his writings—his trial of Anne Elizabeth. But it is not the least likely. He was really qualified for consternation. No woman of any price or spirit could or would have lived with him as long as I have. Teresa Guiccioli was his mistress four or five years without serious quarrel; but it was an easy going Italian of abnormal character. He treated poor Jane Cermont, the mother of his daughter, A. Anna, a name of which I have no knowledge.

DUBLIN, November 18.—The Freeman's Journal, commenting upon the outcome of the O'Shea divorce case and the predictions that have been made concerning his effect upon Mr. Parne's future, recites the private life of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Lord Palmerston and a number of other prominent personages, who, it says, in their time were subject to scandals similar to that in which Mr. Parne is now involved. The Journal says that the gossips about the social ostracism to which Mr. Parne will be subjected is absurd, because he never went into society. The pastors charged with his moral well-being are not the pastors of the majority of the Irish people, who neither our duty nor our privilege to judge his virtue, nor to examine his conscience. Reliance business will be in the entirety of a political nature. He has always and satisfactorily served his country and has brought her out of bondage, or her within sight of the promised land. A character has now been reached where there can be no swaying or changing of leaders. We would not change if we could, and we could not. We would. The Irish, like the English, will decide the fate of the nation for years to come, or the fruits of the revolution, because a man has been weak and a woman traitor. Confounding the Journal, it is imperative that Mr. Parne continue as leader of the Irish parliamentary party. The necessity for this course will be proclaimed at the National League meeting to be held to-day and a public meeting to be held on Thursday.

The Express says: "It would be worse for Mr. Parne to retire to private life, for we can hardly expect him to show so much self-respect as his course would evidence."

A meeting of the National League was held in this city to-day. Edmund Beatty, member of the house of commons for South Mayo, presided. Mr. Beatty made an address in reference to the reports of the withdrawal of Mr. Parne from the leadership of the national party, and said: "Mr. Parne was the chosen leader of the party, and as the party would stand by him while he stood by them, he would lead the party in the coming session in parliament. During the coming session, the Irish people would be more than ever disposed to him."

Mr. John Redmond, member of the house of commons for North Wexford, recited the ideas of Mr. Parne, being reproduced in politics by the verdict in the O'Shea case. His co-equals, he said, were owing to him by uniting loyalty. Never in the career of the national party were members of the party more determined to stand by Mr. Parne. Mr. Redmond's remarks were greeted with cheering. Mr. Joseph Kennedy, member of the house of commons for South Cork, and other leaders, spoke for Mr. Parne.

LONDON, November 18.—The Globe says in its column whether the Gladstones will follow Mr. Gladstone as he further recognises Parne as the leader of the Irish nation. It says: "It is a pity that Mr. Parne's cause was not more popular. His character, his own reputation, his name, would be better for the unionists, the Gladstones, than for the national party. He is a man of great and beautiful, and remembering how weighted he was with ancestral evil, we pity him as an heir of our common humanity; we admire him as a lover of liberty and progress, and as incomparably a great poet."

UNUS ENIUS BROWNE.

Southern Women in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Mary E. Bryan, now editing Monroe's *Scribner's*, was born in Florida. She is a pretty woman, with dark eyes and a slender figure. She is as we, as she writes. She writes rapidly and does not revise or copy. Calling upon her one night at 8 o'clock, I found she had written twenty-seven pages of foot-slosh upon a continued story and have it done by the next morning. The matter was ready for the press at 8 a.m.

Mrs. Bryan has written much creditable verse, and she recites her poems with fine effect. She has written several novels and one play, "The White Witch." It is her last book. It is full of interest, and could only have been written by one familiar with the old down-south negro life. Her first novel was written in Louisiana with her baby in her arms. She does her cooking, washing and ironing at the time. The sale of the book brought a larves which placed the author in competence. One who knew of the difficulties underwent Mrs. Bryan has sometimes performed her literary work out of her. She writes on a clothesline in a high wind."

Like all the rest of her southern literary sisters she has her own home, and her pretty flat in Fourth street is the resort of a coterie of intellectual friends. She is chairman of literature of Sorosis, and is one of the vice presidents of the Woman's Press Club, of New York.

Mrs. Stoddard, of Boston, edits a fashion magazine and a publication called The Work, and is said to be in receipt of a large income from her varied works. She was born at Evansville, a few miles from Louisville.

Mrs. Nixon, of Tennessee, before coming to New York was engaged upon a south western paper. She has written many poems, contained stories and plays. She writes for the *Advertiser* of New York, and has done a series of newspaper work except acting type.

ANNA RANDALL DIXON.

## THE SPLENDID.

Fortress Bayard Street, New York.

First Papers Left at Saw to the Fortress to Read.

Nationalist Leader's Trial.

Support It.

Major Bare as W. C. W. Navy.

Bare and Many.

The First Meeting.

DUBLIN, November 18.—The Freeman's Journal, commenting upon the outcome of the O'Shea divorce case and the predictions that have been made concerning his effect upon Mr. Parne's future, recites the private life of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Lord Palmerston and a number of other prominent personages, who, it says, in their time were subject to scandals similar to that in which Mr. Parne is now involved. The Journal says that the gossips about the social ostracism to which Mr. Parne will be subjected is absurd, because he never went into society. The pastors charged with his moral well-being are not the pastors of the majority of the Irish people, who neither our duty nor our privilege to judge his virtue, nor to examine his conscience. Reliance business will be in the entirety of a political nature. He has always and satisfactorily served his country and has brought her out of bondage, or her within sight of the promised land.

Mr. John Redmond, member of the house of commons for North Wexford, recited the ideas of Mr. Parne, being reproduced in politics by the verdict in the O'Shea case. His co-equals, he said, were owing to him by uniting loyalty. Never in the career of the national party were members of the party more determined to stand by Mr. Parne. Mr. Redmond's remarks were greeted with cheering. Mr. Joseph Kennedy, member of the house of commons for South Cork, and other leaders, spoke for Mr. Parne.

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